October 3, 1751. THE Numb. 40.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ENTERTAINER.

Nullum bonum Philoſophia aptabilius, nullum præſtantius, neque datum eſt mortalium generi Deorum conſenſu neque dabitur.

CICERO de Univer.

I HAVE always found that Natural Philoſophy, when treated in an intelligible and unaffected Manner, without the Terms too generally brought into Diſcourſes on it, meerly to ſhew that the Author is acquainted with them, becomes as familiar, and as agreeable a Subject of common Diſquiſition, as any in the whole round of Science.

Under this Perſuaſion I ſhall venture to make a Topic of this Kind the Subject of To-day's Entertainment; and though I ſhall, on this Occaſion, contradict, at my firſt ſetting out, the common Opinion of the World, in Regard to a Thing ſuppoſed univerſally known, I am in no Doubt but that I ſhall be able, in the ſhort Limits of this Paper, to prove what I aſſert; and am well convinced that, after that, none of my Readers will continue in known Error.

The Falling of the Dew is a Phraſe received in all Languages, among all People, learned and ignorant; and all expreſs by it their Opinion, that thoſe Drops of Water which we find in Mornings and Evenings on the Graſs and Herbage of the Fields, have deſcended from the upper Regions of the Air. On the contrary I aſſert, not as an Opinion, but as a Certainty, that theſe Drops of Dew never, in this State, were higher above the Earth than we ſee them, and that they do not deſcend from on high at all, but riſe out of the Earth, and never, as Dew, fall to it again.

There is, indeed, no Law in Nature by which Dew could be formed as it has been generally underſtood to be; but all the eſtabliſhed Doctrines of Philoſophy and Mechanics concur in the Production and Formation of it on this Plan. The Earth is, to ſome conſiderable Depth, always more or leſs moiſt: The Action of the Sun heats the Earth's Surface, and Heat muſt raiſe that Moiſture up in Vapour: The Heat occaſioned by the Sun will continue, though in a more remiſs Degree, during the whole Night; and while it continues, Vapours will alſo continue to be raiſed. It is evident, therefore, that Vapours are riſing all Day and all Night from the Earth. What riſe in the Day-Time are diſperſed and evaporated by the Heat of the Air, as ſoon as raiſed, and we ſee nothing of them; but what riſe in the Abſence of the Sun, and in a cooler State of the Air, form themſelves into Drops, according to the known Laws of Attraction.

Such then is the Nature and Origin of Dew: It is Water raiſed in Form of Vapour from the Earth, in Conſequence of it's being heated by the Sun; it collects itſelf into Drops on any Thing proper to receive and retain it; and hangs in the lower Regions of the Air, in Form of a Fog or Miſt, till the Sun's Rays evaporate and diſſipate it.

Such are the Aſſertions of the Inſpector in Regard to Dew. The Facts, which led to, and will be found to ſupport them, are theſe. A Gentleman with whom I had the Happineſs to enjoy a particular Intimacy, engaged me to ſpend a Part of the laſt Summer at his Houſe in the Country. He was as fond as myſelf of Experiments that tended to ſome obvious Purpoſe, and accompanied my Obſervations during that whole Period: One of theſe was an Experiment in Regard to the Quantity of Dew ſuſpended in the Air at the different Periods of the Night. The Manner of experimenting this, was by hanging up ſeveral Bundles of Tow, at different Heights, in the Air, and weighing them from Time to Time, as they became more and more wetted by it. We evidently found from this, that the Dew impregnated the Air in greater Quantities in the Beginning of the Night than at any other Time; the Increaſe of the Moiſture growing leſs and leſs in Quantity, towards the Morning.

Additionally to this, however, I diſcovered that thoſe Bundles of Tow which had hung loweſt, or neareſt the Earth, were wet ſooner than thoſe which were placed higher. From this Circumſtance I alledged, that the Dew did not deſcend from the Air, but aſcend from the Earth. The Thought ſtartled the Gentleman; but we determined to give it a fair Trial. We ſuſpended a large Square of Glaſs flatwiſe, by a String, from a horizontal Pole laid over the Tops of two diſtant Trees in the Garden; and we found it's lower Surface became wet ſooner than it's upper.

A large Tree had, juſt at this Time, been tranſplanted by this Gentleman's Order, and was ſupported erect by three Poles of thirty Foot high each, which were fixed with their Tops at it's Trunk, and their Bottoms at a conſiderable Diſtance from it's Root, in the Earth. A Carpenter was employed to make Groves at three Feet Diſtance all the Way up each of theſe Poles, for the Reception of Plates of Glaſs: A Number of theſe Plates, of four or five Inches in Diameter, were fixed by their Edges in thoſe Groves, and as they were ſo placed as not to obſtruct the Paſſage of Vapours either from above or below to one another, we new it muſt be eaſy, by obſerving which of theſe, and which Surface of thoſe was wetted firſt, to determine whether the Dew roſe or fell. The whole Apparatus was fixed in the Day-Time, and the Gardener's Steps were placed near, for making the Obſervation.

The Evening proved windy, and I excepted againſt it, as improper for the Obſervation; ſince it was evident the Courſe of the Vapours either Way muſt be diſturbed: The ſame Objection held againſt many ſucceſſive Nights; at length there was a perfect calm one. We were up a great Part of the Night at the Obſervation, repeating it occaſionally on one of the Poſts by Wiping the Glaſſes; we found the under Surface of the loweſt Plates of Glaſs firſt wet, after that the upper Surface of the ſame Plates; but much leſs ſo: After theſe, the lower Surface of the ſecond Plates, then their upper, then the lower Surface of the third Set from the Ground, and ſo on in perfect Regularity.

When both Surfaces of all theſe were thoroughly wetted, we mounted the Steps, and examined the upper Plates; all theſe we found perfectly dry; they continued ſo for ſome Time, and afterwards became gradually wet, one after another, from below upwards.

Nothing can be more evident than it is from theſe Experiments that the Falling of the Dew is an improper Phraſe; and the generally received Opinion which gave riſe to it a falſe one: And that the Dew, in Reality aſcends from the Earth, in Form of a thin Vapour, and by the common Laws of Nature, which are invariable and unalterable, forms itſelf into the Drops which we ſee hang on Shrubs and Plants, and which we have been uſed to ſuppoſe deſcended from the Clouds.

If I ſhould not be credited on my own Aſſertion, in this Caſe, I deſire thoſe who do not believe me, to make the Experiment, and then they will be convinced of the Truth of my Relation.

The LITTERY GAZETTE.

On the Production of a Species of INSECTS.

ONE of the greateſt Pleaſures of my Life is the Study of Nature in my Morning's Excurſions: Theſe are as regular and certain as ſo unſtable a Director, the Weather, will permit; and are bent different Ways for the ſake of meeting with different Series of Objects. I am happy to perceive I have found the Way to make them the Source of ſomething agreeable to my Readers, as well as to myſelf; and may venture to engage, that if they will continue to be in a Humour to join with me in admiring Nature, and reverencing it's Author, from the ſucceſſive Objects the Effects of theſe Rambles lay before them, Nature will not be wanting, nor I in my Endeavours to afford them Entertainment.

A Suſpicion there is among People not acquainted with Obſervations of this Kind, however, which it is neceſſary ſhould be abſolutely removed: The Accounts hitherto given of theſe Things have been allowed pretty by People who were not willing to believe them true. It may be proper, therefore, once for all, to ſay, on this Occaſion, that as they are nothing if not true, there never has been, nor ever ſhall be, ſo much as a ſtretched Circumſtance in any of them: I intend them as Papers of Information, and therefore ſhall never attempt to propagate Error; but to ſpeak moſt ſeriouſly of the Subjects. I mean them alſo as an honeſt Tribute of Praiſe, from a happy, a grateful Heart, to him who made it ſo, and can never dare to think of mixing Falſities with ſuch an Offering.

The Walks which gave Occaſion to theſe peculiar Papers are not always taken alone; I have a Set of Friends, Pupils I may almoſt call them, one or other of whom is always with me in them, and who, though they engaged in the Scheme with no farther View than to the Advantage of Air and Exerciſe, have been by Degrees won to the Love of the ſame Kind of Obſervations; and, as their various Fancy leads them, direct their Re-ſearches, ſome to the animal Tribe, others meerly to the Plants and Trees, and ſome only to the ſubterranean Wonders, which the Labour of the Digger expoſes here and there to View.

Nature teems with Wonder in each of theſe Branches, and each Obſerver finds his ample Reparation for his Labours.

One of my botanical Pupils, to whom I had been the Day before explaining the Structure of ſome minute Vegetables of the fungous Kind, called upon me the Evening before laſt, to tell me of a Diſcovery he had juſt made of a new and beautiful Plant of this lowly Claſs, and begged I would direct the ſucceeding Morning's Walk to the Place of it's Growth.

He led me ſome Diſtance to a Brook, over a narrow Part of which, an antique Willow, declining under the Infirmities of Age, and robbed of Half the Earth that uſed at once to ſupport and to ſupply Nouriſhment to it's Roots, by the Effects of the undermining Stream, extended it's ſlant Trunk, and ſpread every Way it's tortuous Branches.

The Youth mounted the little Aſcent to the Head of the Tree with all that Warmth that attends the Pride of a Diſcovery, and pointing to a drooping Bough that hung immediately over the Water, ſhewed me a Multitude of his favourite Objects.

I am ſuch a Veteran in theſe Re-ſearches, that I diſcovered at firſt Sight what they were; but as information always remains longeſt when it is the Effect of the Perſon's own Obſervations, I took out my Pocket Microſcope, and deſiring the Youth to cut off a Piece of the Branch on which they were placed, ſeparated one of the Bodies from it, and adapting it to the Glaſs, gave it into his Hand for Examination.

It

It was not Half a Minute before he burſt out into an Exclamation, 'How have I been deceived! as I am alive, the Egg of ſome Animal.'

While he was ſpeaking, I had fixed my Eye upon a Fly, employed on another Part of one of the Branches, already loaded with theſe Bodies, in a Manner that perfectly explained what they were.

I led him to the propereſt Place for making the neceſſary Obſervation, and we had the Pleaſure to ſee the whole Proceſs of their Formation. The Creature preſently applied the Extremity of her Tail; to which at that Inſtant there hung a Drop of a glutinous Fluid, cloſe to the Branch; ſhe by this Means lodged a Particle of liquid Glue as it were on it's Bark. From this, raiſing her hinder Part very ſlowly to the Height of three Quarters of an Inch, ſhe drew after her a Thread of the Liquid, which almoſt immediately hardened in the Air into a firm and ſolid Subſtance, capable of ſupporting itſelf erect. She pauſed a few Moments, while it acquired a ſufficient Firmneſs for her Purpoſe, and there depoſited upon it's Summit an Egg of an oblong Figure, Milk-White in Colour, and covered with the ſame gluey Moiſture. The Egg became fixed in an inſtant on the Top of a ſlender Pedeſtal, and the Fly went on depoſiting more in the ſame Manner.

A Cluſter of theſe Eggs, regularly ſupported on Pedicles, of the Length of ſmall Pins, ariſing each from a broad ſhining Baſe on the Back, had given my young Botaniſt the Idea of a ſet of little Fungi; but on examining the Firſt that came to Hand before the Microſcope, it proved to be big with Life, an Egg juſt diſcloſing a tiny white Worm.

Nature has ſo provided for the winged Tribe of Inſects, that they all of them paſs a Part of their Lives, and that indeed much the greateſt Part in Form of Reptiles; their Wings, their Eyes, and the reſt of their wonderful Apparatus, are too delicate and tender to be truſted to the Air immediately from the Egg: the Creature is therefore covered with a peculiar Caſe, under which it wears the Form of a Maggot, a Worm, or a Caterpillar, till at the deſtined Period, when all the Parts are grown firm and ſtrong enough to perform their ſeveral Offices, the perfect Animal appears in the Image of it's Parents, out of the Diſguiſe of it's reptile State.

The Worms that are thus produced from the Eggs of Beetles, and are the diminiſhed Forms of the Beetle Brood, feed on Wood; the Caterpillars, or the reptile State of the Butterflies, on Leaves, and the Worms of the other Flies, on ſeveral different Subſtances. It is the Fate of the Worm hatched from the Egg of this peculiar Species, to live under Water carefully by the Covert of a Clay Shed in the Bank, and there to feed on the Inſects that inhabit the Mud. When the Time of it's appearing in the Fly-State approaches, it leaves the Water; and the perfect Inſect breaks from it's Caſe on dry Land.

The Life of the Creature, in this winged State, is but of a few Hours Duration: The Propagating the Species is all the Office it is deſtined to, in the Economy of the Animal: The Female, when impregnated, is inſtructed by Nature to get rid of her Load; and Inſtinct points out to her the Neceſſity of the Young to be hatched from theſe Eggs, finding their Support in the Water; but how is the Parent Animal to provide for the putting them there? ſhould ſhe attempt to lay her Eggs upon the Surface of the Fluid, ſhe would probably be drowned in the Attempt; or could ſhe lay them there, their thin Coats would be rotted by the Moiſture, before the Young, or their Eggs, could they reſiſt this Attack, would be a Prey to Fiſh, and a Thouſand other Devourers.

But the God of Nature, whoſe tender Mercies are over all his Works, conſtituted of whom not a Sparrow, not the meaneſt Reptile, falls, inſtructs the Parent Animal to ſuſpend them in this artful Manner, on Plants that grow over Waters; were they lodged cloſe upon the Bark, they would be in the Way of Mites, and a Thouſand other Deſtroyers; and if dropped there, and came favourably to the Hatching, the young Worms might crawl about upon the Branches till they periſhed of Hunger, not knowing that the Source of Food for their Neceſſaries was below. By this careful Diſpoſition of them, they are out of the Reach of the Inſect Tribe that crawl upon the Tree; and and are ſo fituated, that the Worms no ſooner are hatched from them, than they naturally and neceſſarily fall into the Water, where every Thing neceſſary is provided for them.

MADRID, May 7.

THE Court intends to ſend by the Quickſilver Ships, bound to Vera Cruz, Orders to all the Governors in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, narrowly to examine into the Complaints, lately made by the Engliſh, and to diſpatch ſeveral Ships to them, if it appears upon an Examination of the Complaints that they were unlawfully ſeized. A Liſt of the above is ſaid to be ſent with the Orders.

Madrid, May 8. Some malicious Wags have of late taken it into their Heads to hang up Horns at the Doors and Windows of married People, whereby many an honeſt Couple have been greatly diſturb'd in Mind, the Government has iſſued Orders for ſuppreſſing this wicked Practice, which is now got to ſuch a Height, that in ſome Quarters of the City almoſt every Houſekeeper found himſelf honour'd, when he open'd his Door in the Morning, with theſe ludicrous Trophies. The Tribunal of Deſembargo del Paco has ordered Men to patrol the Streets every Night, to ſeize ſuch as may be taken in the Fact. Several Perſons, ſuſpected of having been at this Sport, have already been taken into Cuſtody.

LONDON,

May 22. This Morning died one Aaron Thomas, a Chairman, of Great Ruſſel Street, a young Man, known to the World for nothing elſe but an Inhuman Action he was guilty of in the Year 1746. by broiling and eating Part of the Liver of one of the Rebels executed at Kennington-Common; all when he was in great Buſineſs among the Gentry, but from that Time has been in a viſible Decay of Body, and neglected by ſuch who before were his good Friends and Acquaintance.

June 1. We hear that a Treatiſe is preparing for the Preſs, in which the Growing, Importation, and Conſumption of that valuable Plant TOBACCO, is fully and impartially conſider'd, ſo as to render its great Importance evident, as well to the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, as to the Britiſh Colonies, of which it is a Staple Commodity; chiefly with a View to prevent any Claſhing with the *Intereſts* of the *Revenue* and the *Public*.

Some private Advices from Frankfort intimate, that to prevent any untoward Diſputes between the *Abettors* of the *new Syſtem*, and the *Princes* engaged in a certain Treaty of *Union*, the grand Affair of the *Election* will remain for ſome Time *dormant*.

As we take the Liberty of publiſhing Conjectures on Foreign Affairs, ſo certain *German* Gazettes intimate, that the preſent *Britiſh* Embaſſador at a *great* Court, will be relieved this Summer by a Moſt Noble Perſon, of *diſtinguiſh'd* Abilities.

We hear from Penzance in Cornwall, that for ſome Time paſt great Quantities of Soap and Candles, beſides other Commodities, are daily run upon that Coaſt, to the great Damage of the fair Traders of that Place, who earneſtly wiſh the Government would ſtation a Sloop there to prevent theſe ſmuggling Practices. They ſuppoſe the Soap and Candles are run from Ireland. While Duties are high, Smuggling muſt needs abound, even tho' one Half of the Nation ſhould be ſtationed or appointed to watch the Smugglers. Reduce the Duties, and the Evil will decreaſe proportionably. But then how would the Neceſſities or Exigencies of Government be ſupplied, if Duties and Taxes were lower'd? To anſwer this Queſtion, one ſhould previouſly have a clear Definition of the Word *Neceſſities*, which in our Days ſeems to be generally miſtaken both in public and private Matters.

By Letters from Madrid of the 27th April, N. S. we are informed, that the Council of State have under Conſideration a Memorial delivered by Mr. Keene, the Britiſh Embaſſador, in which his Excellency lays down the propereſt Methods to prevent for the future all Diſputes about Trade and Navigation in the Weſt-Indies, eſpecially in the Bay of Honduras: But they don't ſay how this Memorial is reliſh'd, or whether it is likely to be productive of an everlaſting Harmony between Great Britain and Spain.

The Proteſtants of Frankfort ſeem to puſh their Inſtances for Leave to build a Church, and ſome Perſons in Authority, who ſtifly oppoſed them, ſeem to have adapted more moderate Sentiments. The Pruſſian, Swediſh and Daniſh Miniſters likewiſe concur very ſtrenuouſly in their Behalf.

Yeſterday it was reported an Account was come from Gibraltar, that the Spaniſh Troops had made ſuch Motions as indicated they had an Intention to lay Siege to that Place, and the Governor apprehenſive of ſuch a Procedure, had ſent an Expreſs to the Commandant of Port-Mahon, to ſend him what Troops and Artillery he could ſpare. How this Intelligence came is very uncertain, and we hope it is without Foundation.

June 5. A noble Statue of his preſent Majeſty in Armour, richly gilt, is juſt finiſhed by Mr. Cheer, the famous Statuary in Piccadily, and ready to be ſent to the Iſland of Guernſey, where it is to be erected.

Laſt Tueſday William Cheſelden, Eſq; one of the Governors of the Foundling Hoſpital, ſent a Benefaction of Fifty Guineas to that Charity, incloſed in a Paper with the following Lines:

'Tis what the Happy to th' Unhappy owe;
For what Man gives, the Gods by him beſtow. Pope.

BOSTON, Auguſt 19.

Saturday laſt a Number of Gentlemen commiſſioned by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to treat with the Eaſtern Indians, embarked on Board Capt. Sanders, and ſail'd with a fair Wind for George's, where the Congreſs is to be held.

CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina, Auguſt 17.

We are aſſured, that a ſolid Peace has been concluded at Albany in New-York, betwixt the Catawba Indians who were ſent thither by this Government, and the Six Nations, the Nottawega's, Seneka's, Mohawk's, and other Northern Nations; and Yeſterday the Catawba King, and five of the Head-Men of that Nation, arrived from thence, and, we hear, brought Letters to the Governor, from his Excellency Governor Clinton, and from the Honourable William Bull, Eſq; Commiſſioner, to that Purpoſe, and alſo ſeveral Belts of Wampum to bind the Treaty.

The ſame Day Mr. Enoch Anderſon arrived Expreſs from the Cherokee's, with Diſpatches of great Importance to this Province: We are told, that they are Anſwers to the Letters ſent ſome Time ago by his Excellency to theſe Indians, and that they give entire Satisfaction.

This Day alſo one of the Creek Traders, who has lived many Years in that Nation and lately arrived from thence, was examined by his Excellency in Council, in Relation to the preſent Temper and Inclination of the Creek Indians, and declared, that he never knew them better affected to the Engliſh Intereſt, or more attached to us than at preſent.

Auguſt 19. Laſt Saturday was Se'ennight we had a violent Storm, the Wind at N. E. which continued for ſeveral Days, and is ſuppoſed to have done conſiderable Damage at Sea, to the Shipping. As yet, we have only heard of a Brigt. from the Muſquito Shore for Jamaica (with Mahogany Plank) being drove on the Edifto-Iſland; and that Capt. Grant in a Ship from Jamaica for London, has been ſpoke with in the Gulph, in Diſtreſs.——The Schooner Friendſhip Capt. Benjamin Flower, which ſailed from this Port for Philadelphia, the Day before the Storm began, 'tis fear'd is loſt.

Sept. 2. Saturday at Noon the General Aſſembly of this Province, which had met ſome Days before, in Conſequence of his Excellency's Proclamation, adjourned to the ſecond Tueſday in November next, having firſt paſſed an Ordinance, impowering the Governor, Council, and a certain Number of the Aſſembly, to make Rules and Orders for preſerving Peace and good Correſpondence with the Indians, and for the better regulating the Trade with them.

The ſame Evening the Head-Men of the Cherokee's arrived, and along with him John Hatton, with Diſpatches from ſome of the chief Towns of that Nation, which the Governor communicated to the Council Yeſterday. We are told, that theſe Letters contain their Reaſons for not meeting his Excellency according to their Promiſe, for that when they had provided every Thing for their Journey and were ready to ſet off, a Runner (a Schavanah Indian) came in from the Cooſa's (a Town in the upper Creek Nation) with an Account, that the Creeks had declared War againſt the Cherokee's, and in Conjunction with the Chickeſaw's, Catawba's and a Body of White-Men, were immediately to fall upon their Nation, and that this Report had ſo diſconcerted them, that they had ſuſpended their Journey for ſome Time.

It is more than probable, that this Story had its riſe at the Halbam Fort, and is a Contrivance to prevent the Cherokee's from giving that Satisfaction to this Government that they were well diſpoſed to give. However, the Indian now in Town is immediately to be ſent back, and ſome of the Traders are to de ſent with him, to contradict all falſe Reports; and we are credibly informed, that they will ſoon be followed by a Gentleman, in the Quality of Agent,

EXPO

EXPORTED *from the Port of* Charles-Town, *from the 1st of* November.

Rice, 60,682 Barrels, 1,681 Half Ditto, 223 Bags Ditto. Pitch, 11,211 Barrels. Tar, 5,070 Barrels. Turpentine, 1,401 Barrels. Deer-Skins, 408 Hogsheads. Indigo, 22,088 Pound.

PRICE CURRENT at *Charles-Town*.

Rice, per Cent. 40*s.* Pitch, 15*s.* Tar, 47*s. 6d.* Turpentine, 30*s.* Rozin, 17*s. 6d.* Beef, per Barrel, None. Pork, None. Deer-Skins, per *lb.* 11*s.* 3*d.* to 12*s. 6d.* Peafe, 12*s. 6d.* Flour, 4*l.*

WILLIAMSBURG, October 3.

As we presume the Substance of the late Act of Parliament, relating to our Tobacco Trade, will be acceptable to the Public, we have here inserted the chief Articles it contains, as sent by a Merchant in *England*, to his Correspondent here.

Some of the Articles in the new Tobacco Law, regarding the Management in Britain.

BEFORE any Tobacco is allowed to be entered, the Land-Waiters must enter an exact Copy of the *Virginia*, or *Maryland* Manifests, in their Books; the Hogsheads to be mark'd with a particular Mark, and Number, at Landing, which is also to be entered in the Land-Waiter's Book.

After the 29th Day of *September* 1751, no Tobacco is to be exported but at the Port of Importation only, and the same identical Tobacco (if unmanufactured) to be ship'd and exported in the original Package, with the same Marks as at first imported, and no other, without any Alteration being made in the Package (except necessary Cooperage) or any Tobacco put in or taken out of the said Package, in which it was at first imported (except 10 lb. Tobacco to be taken out of each Hogshead, as is now the Practice, for Samples) under Penalty of Forfeiture thereof, &c.

If a Hogshead of Tobacco happen to be so much damaged that the dry Tobacco does not wiegh 450 lb. then it is allowable for the Merchant, in Presence of the Land-Waiters, to make the said Hogshead up to what Weight they shall think proper.

When Tobacco is entered off for Exportation, the Exporter shall indorse on the Cocket and Bill to be delivered the Searcher, the Plantation and Manitest Mark, which was on the Hogshead at Importation, and also the Landing Mark and Number, set on the Hogshead at Landing, and likewise the particular Mark and Number set on the Hogshead by the Exporter, at the Time the Tobacco is brought to the Water Side to be ship'd for Exportation, together with the then Weight, and the Importer to write off the identical Entry, as at first imported, under Penalties.

When an Importer sells Tobacco for Manufactoring, he must within 14 Days after the same is delivered, send an Account, to the Collector, of the Manifest, Mark and Number, also the Landing Mark and Number, with the Name of the Ship in which it was imported, and the Weight of the same when delivered to be manufactured; which Account is to be signed by the Importer, and such Importer shall write off the Entries made, at the Time the Tobacco contained in such Account was imported; and the Purchaser is in like Manner to transmit a Copy of the Account of Tobacco, which he has received, with the Marks, Numbers, Nett, &c. and if the same Accounts are any of them fraudulent, or neglected to be transmitted —— Penalty.

No unmanufactured Tobacco above 24 lb. Weight, and 10 lb. Snuff, to be carried by Land, without a Certificate from the Collector or Comptroler, where such Tobacco was imported, together with the Importer's Oath, (in Case such Importer shall apply for the same) that the Duties thereof were secured and paid at Importation, at the Time when, or in what Ship or Ships the same was imported; and in Case the Person be a Purchaser from the Importer, then such Person must make Oath, attesting the Marks and Numbers of the identical Hogshead or Hogsheads purchased, and from whom; and if it is Tobacco Stalks, or Snuff, or any other manufactured Tobacco which is to be carried by Land, and before any such Tobacco or Tobacco Stalks, or Snuff, is carried by Land, the proper Agent or Factor thereof, shall insert on the Back of such Certificate, the Name of each Package in which such Goods are carried, and the Marks and Numbers thereof, and the Weight and Species of Goods, the Place from whence, and to where, and by whom, and the Name of the Person they are going to; and such Agent shall subscribe and make Oath thereto, and such Certificate to be delivered to the Principal Officer of Customs or Excise, when, and at the Place it is to go to. Within 21 Months after the Law takes place, every Importer shall deliver to the Collector of the Port of Importation, an Account of all the Tobacco in his Custody, with the Number of Hogsheads, Marks, &c. and where the same is lodged, which Account is to be delivered every Year thereafter, betwixt the 21st and 24th Days of *June*, under a Penalty if neglected, which Account the Officers can prove.

No Marks or Numbers to be erased or altered under Penalty.

No Tobacco after 25th *March* 1752, to be exported in Casks weighing less than 425 lb. except Casks with Samples accompanying the same. Certificates to be granted at any Port in *Britain*, where such Tobacco has been carried by Water, accompanied with proper Clearances.

The Casks in which the Tobacco, Stalks, or Snuffs are conveyed to be mark'd thereon, the Species of the Goods contained therein, at full Length, in Characters not less than Three Inches long.

No Tobacco to be exported in Vessels of a less Burthen than 70 Tons, except to *Ireland*, all Vessels carrying Tobacco under this Burthen to be liable to the hovering Act, &c. &c.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

TO publish private Misfortunes is no Redress, yet some Satisfaction to a serious Mind to think the Author of them may, after reading this, feel some Remorse, and by deeply entering into himself, see his Error, and warn others from the like.

I had a Daughter nam'd *Clarissa*; she was carefully and early instructed in the Principles of Religion, and notwithstanding she left me when young, was much in the World; she never in her Conduct deviated from strict Truth, Virtue and Honesty; neither her Temper nor Person were disagreeable; she had a tolerable Share of Sense, and a lively Turn in Conversation, that made her Company much desired, not only by her Equals, but by her Superiors: This for a Time was her Loss, as it raised her Vanity and Self Conceit. That she overcame by Years, Reflection, good Books, and good Examples; then turn'd her Choice to a Life of Peace and chearful Retirement. In this State of Mind, and much past a Girl, she was invited to spend some Time in a Family, where regular Hours, and serious Conversation, made her severely reflect on herself for the Years she had spent in foolish Gaiety.

A Gentleman, who frequently visited in the Family, soon began to distinguish *Clarissa*; and from Complaisance and Attention, proceeded to declare a very tender Regard.

Camillus, for so I shall call him, is a Man of no Family, small Fortune, a plain Appearance, and no Address; but if these are Defects in the Eye of the World in general, they were amply supply'd to the judicious and Reasonable, by strict Piety, great Integrity, Chearfulness, Sense, and Good-Nature: And in this Light he was represented to *Clarissa*, whose Affections, unhappily for her, he deeply engag'd. Their mutual Liking was apparent: She was a Stranger to Falsehood, and never attempted to conceal it; every Thought and Desire of being agreeable, had a Retrospect to him; the Love of Dress and Company was all swallow'd up in a sincere and pious Intention to be a prudent, faithful, and affectionate Wife.

Thus pass'd a Year, when to her great Grief and Astonishment he inform'd her, he never wou'd marry, nor had he ever intended it; that he loved her, and desired the same Intercourse he had long had; that he thought innocent Freedoms might be indulg'd, where nothing more was intended; that he would never attempt to ruin her, or any other Woman's; that as to gaining a Woman's Affection, he observ'd nor thought no Strictness necessary; appeal'd to her, that he had often rail'd at Matrimony; if she was to be unhappy, the Fault was her's; triumph'd in her Affliction, and abruptly left her to ruminate on her Folly.

This Action is now recent, and may ever be conceal'd, *Clarissa*'s Prudence having overcome Resentment. She mention'd these particulars to none but me; and as I know he reads your Paper, I take this Method seriously to expostulate and ask, if this is consistent with Piety and Honesty, and if it is allowable to practice so different from what he has often profess'd? Whether if he had a Sister misled by the Appearance of many Virtues, he could still make the Man his Bosom Friend, and subscribe to his Integrity? And whether any Woman would not be most severely censur'd, who, after a long Intimacy, as great a one as is consistent with Modesty, should declare, she did this for her Amusement, but never entertain'd a Thought of Marriage, and had often rail'd at the Restraint? I believe the gayest Man would be shock'd at such a Woman, if he was only what the World commonly calls a Man of Honour.

Camillus may triumph for a Time, rejoice that he is free, and glory in having wounded the Peace of a virtuous Mind; soon will he know himself here describ'd, tho' the Draught is imperfect, and the Colours faint; then may he repent and grieve for a Fault no longer in his Power to repair to an injur'd Woman, a fond Mother, and one who, if you print this, will acknowledge herself

Your obliged humble Servant,

C. W.

Entered Inwards, in the Port of *Rappahanock*.

June 27. *Greenock, McCunn, from Glasgow.*
President, Dunlop, from Boston.
July 9. *Mary, Shannan, from Cape D'Verd.*
15. *Dutchess of Queensbury, Dick, from London.*
19. *Fredericksburgh, Robertson, from Madeira & Barbados.*
22. *Speedwell, Thornton, from Barbados.*
America, Nicholson, from Liverpool.
25. *Cochrane, Steel, from Burdeaux.*
Rose, Rothery, from Whitehaven.
26. *Jean, Modrewell, from Glasgow.*
Aug. 12. *Mobjack, Noell, from Antigua.*
15. *Charming Peggy, Stith, from Liverpool.*
Septr. 4. *Gale, Cason, from Halifax.*
Octob. 1. *Anderson, Campbell, from Philadelphia.*
1. *Polly, Troy, from Dublin.*

Cleared Outwards.

July 14. *Betty, Smith, for Maryland.*
24. *Clyde, Boyd, for Glasgow.*
Susanna, Lang, for Ditto.
30. *Planter, Loaves, for Whitehaven.*
31. *Jean, Modrewell, for Maryland.*
Aug. 2. *Boyd, Campbell, for Glasgow.*
Richmond, Smithson, for Whitehaven.
3. *Ruby, Gordon, for Aberdeen.*
Nelly, Galbraith, for Glasgow.
6. *Prince Frederick, Rogers, for Bristol.*
Anna, Thompson, for Aberdeen.
7. *Margaret, Crawford, for Glasgow.*
12. *Friendship, Patterson, for Ditto.*
14. *Sandwich, Hazelwood, for York River.*
16. *May-Flower, Gilliat, for Whitehaven.*
17. *How, Waters, for Ditto.*
22. *Mattie, Orr, for Glasgow.*
27. *Adventure, Melvin, for Aberdeen.*
28. *President, Dunlop, for Glasgow.*
Septr. 3. *Planter, Elphinston, for Antigua.*
Fredericksburgh, Robertson, for Barbados.
4. *Brayton, Harrison, for Whitehaven.*
6. *Greenock, McCunn, for Glasgow.*
13. *Harrison, Randolph, for London.*
20. *Taylor, Gaitskell, for Liverpool.*
24. *Ranger, Irons, for North Carolina.*
Rose, Rothery, for Whitehaven.
Octob. 1. *The Sydenham, for London; the Speedwell, for Liverpool; and the Catharine, and Mary, both for Glasgow, are ready to sail.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the PUBLIC,

THE Tavern lately kept by Mr. [illegible], near the *Capitol*, in *Williamsburg*, will be opened, by the Subscriber, on *March* next; Such Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their Company, shall be sure of the best Accommodation in my Power.

Daniel [illegible]

To be SOLD, very reasonably, by the Subscriber, in Williamsburg.

FINE *Lisbon* Lemons, Raisins, Currans, Almonds, Sweet-Oil, Citron, Sweet-Meats, Ginger, candied Ditto, Cappillair, Olives, Capers, Cotter, Chocolate, Castile Soap, *Jesuit's* Bark, Jallop, Ballam Tolou, *French* Brandy, Arrack, fine *Florence* Wine, Red Port, Sherry, Tent, and best Vinegar of different Wines.

Joseph Servant.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of good Tobacco Land, containing 804 Acres, lying on White Oak Swamp, in *Prince-George* County, whereon is a New fram'd Barn, and Negroe Quarter, and an Apple Orchard of good Fruit; also another Tract, containg 1300 Acres, lying on *Stony-Creek*, in the said County, on which there is a new Dwelling House, Kitchen, Quarter, and all necessary Out-Houses, with a young Apple Orchard of choice Fruit; each of the said Tracts are about 18 Miles from *Bolling's-Point*. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the last mentioned Tract.

3ll *Andrew Haynes.*

STRAY'D from the Subscriber, in *Gloucester* County, about the Middle of *June* last; a large dark Bay draught Horse, branded on the far Shoulder A. Whoever brings him home, or gives me Intelligence, so that I may have him again, shall have Half a Whole Reward, paid by

Ralph Finch.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in *Prince-George* County, the 1st of *June* last, a middle sized White Horse, branded on the near Buttock with three Dots, his Mane hangs both Sides of his Neck, a thick Switch Tail, his two Hind Hoofs almost White, and a Snip on his Nose: The Owner may have him, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

8 *Frederick Jones.*

TAKEN up (the 7th of *August* last) by the Subscriber in *Henrico* County, within about 3 Miles of the Falls of *James* River; a small Black Horse, branded in the near Buttock X with a Stroke down the Middle of the Top of it. Whoever owns the said Horse, and proves his Right, may have him of me

John Gunn.

By Permission of His Honour the PRESIDENT,

ON *Monday* the 21st of *October* Inst. will be perform'd, at the New Theatre, in *Williamsburg*: The Tragical History of King *Richard* the Third; to which will be added, a Grand Tragic Dance, compos'd by Monsieur *Denier*, call'd the Royal Captive, after the *Turkish* Manner, as perform'd at His Majesty's Opera House, in the Hay-Market.

TO be Sold, a Tract of Land, lying in *Hanover* County, about 10 Miles above the Court-House, containing 580 Acres, with two Tobacco Houses, a Quarter, and Dwelling-House, with a sufficient Quantity of Ground cleared to Work 5 or 6 Hands: Any Person inclinable to Purchase may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living in *Hanover*.

John Shelton.

LOST on the 6th of this Instant *September*, between the *Raleigh* Tavern, and Mr. *George Camp's* near *Williamsburg*, an Osnabrig Bundle, containing the following Goods, *viz.* One Velvet Shape, Half a Piece of Straw colour'd Taffity, One Piece of Sleatia, and One Pair of Man's Pumps, also sundry Trimmings for Mens Cloaths.

Whoever will bring the said Goods to Mr. *George Camp*, or to *Mark Cosby* in *Williamsburg*, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

2 *John Richmond.*

York, September 25, 1751.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 17th Instant; a Mulatto Fellow named *Cain*, about 26 Years of Age, has a large Scar over one of his Eyes: Carried with him a Green Jacket, and some others, a Pair of Trowsers, several Shirts, a Hat bound round with White Linen, and a Pair of Shoes, and Stockings. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto, and brings him to me, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows.

2 *Richard Hobday.*

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office, *in* Williamsburg,

The American

INSTRUCTOR:

OR,

Young Man's Best Companion.

CONTAINING,

SPELLING, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, *in an easier Way than any yet published*: and how to qualify any Person for Business, without the Help of a Master. Instructions to write Variety of Hands, with Copies both in Prose and Verse: How to write Letters on Business or Friendship: Forms of Indentures, Bonds, Bills of Sale, Receipts, Wills, Leases, Releases, *&c.* Also Merchants Accompts, and a short and easy Method of Shop and Book-keeping; with a Description of the several *American* Colonies. Together with the *Carpenter's* Plain and Exact Rule; shewing how to measure *Carpenters, Joyners, Surveyors, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Plumbers, Masons, Glaziers*, and *Painters* Work: How to undertake each Work, and at what Price; the Rates of each Commodity, and the common Wages of Journeymen; with *Gunter's* Line, and *Coggeshal's* Description of the *Sliding-Rule*. Likewise the PRACTICAL GAUGER made Easy; the Art of *Dialling*, and how to erect and fix any *Dial*; with Instructions for *Dying, Colouring*, and making *Colours*. *To which is added*, The POOR PLANTERS PHYSICIAN; With Instructions for *Marking* on *Linen*; how to *Pickle* and *Preserve*; to make divers Sorts of Wine; and many *excellent Plaisters*, and *Medicines*, necessary in all *Families*. And also, Prudent Advice to young *Tradesmen* and *Dealers*. *The whole better adapted to these* American *Colonies, than any other Book of the like Kind*, by *GEORGE FISHER*, Accomptant.

September 22, 1751.

RAN away from the Subscriber, about the 5th of this Instant, from *York* Town, a Negroe Fellow named *Tom*, near 6 Feet high; his Cloaths were dyed Cotton, it is supposed he is gone towards *Warwick*. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to Mr. *John Gibbens*, in *York*, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Griffin Smith.

ALL Masters and other Persons concern'd in Ships, may be supplyed with the best Ship Bread, at the Bake House on *Tarton* Bay, in *York* River, at the lowest Price.

THE Subscriber, intending for *England* in the *Spring*, with his Family; is willing to dispose of several valuable Slaves, among which are, Wainingman, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Barbers, and Plaisterers, a neat Chariot with front and side Glasses, Six Horses and Harness, all Manner of Houshold Goods, Plate, China, *&c.* Also the following Lands, *viz.*

Two Lots in the Town of *Newcastle*, with a Warehouse thereon.

About Three Hundred Acres, within Four Miles of *Newcastle*, well wooded.

One Thousand and Forty Acres on *Occaiomony*, with a very good Brick House, 60 by 20, in good Repair, a large Brick Dairy, and other necessary Buildings. The Plantation is ready for cropping, with Ten Hands. To be dispos'd of with or without the Stock.

Also a new Store adjoining the Market Place in *Williamsburg*, subject to Ground Rent.

Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms of Sale by applying to me, in *Williamsburg*.

John Dixon.

THE Vestry of *Albemarle* Parish, in *Surry* County, having come to a Resolution of repairing the Glebe House, of the said Parish, and of making such additional Buildings as the Law directs: We do hereby give Notice, to such as incline to undertake, that the said Work will be let, at the Glebe House, on *Monday* the 21st of *October*, by

James Gee,
Augustine Claiborne, } Churchwardens.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Charles-City* County, a Negroe Fellow, named *Jack*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, is *Virginia*-born, speaks slow, and is very crafty; he has been gone Fifteen Months, the greatest Part of which Time he was in *Surry*, but is gone from thence. Whoever brings him to me, at *Barkly*, shall have Fifteen Pistoles Reward. 6 *Benjamin Harrison.*

TO be SOLD, at the *Swan* Tavern, in *York* Town, a neat Chariot and Harness, by

t. f. *James Mitchell.*

Prince George County, *August* 23, 1751.

To be SOLD on the first Monday *in* October,

A Large Number of Negroe Slaves, likewise sundry Houshold Goods, Stocks of Cattle, *&c.*

7 *Thomas Eldridge.*

Mr. *HUNTER*,

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be complete by the General Court; I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Prospect of saving myself, though the Treatment I met from the Subscribers to the last, had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind. You must be sensible that near 1200 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subscribers, after they were not only printed but bound, so that besides fifteen Years Interest of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition cost me, I have not only lost all my own Labour but am above 30 Pounds out of Pocket, I therefore propose,

That the Abridgment shall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the last, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Assembly shall be abridged under its proper Head; but where any Act contains different Matters, such Part or Parts of it, as relate to every distinct Matter shall be abridged under several and distinct Heads.

That there shall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Justice of the Peace, and every Officer whatsoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

That proper Tables shall be added to render the Whole complete.

Every Subscriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon subscribing, for which a Receipt will be given, and a Note to deliver a Book on the Payment of Five Shillings more.

If 400 Persons subscribe by the last of the next General Court, the Copy shall be sent by the first Ship to *London*, to be printed, in which Case I make no Doubt but the Books will be ready to be delivered to the Subscribers next Summer.

As the Disappointment I have already met with, will be a sufficient Caution to me not to print a greater Number than are subscribed for: All Persons willing to subscribe are desired to send their Names, and Places of Abode, to the next General Court; where constant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, to deliver out Receipts: Likewise be had of Mr. *Charles Dick*, at *Fredericksburg*.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers Notice will be given of it in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for some Time, and the Books may be had at my House; but if any of the Subscribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of such Notice, what Books are then left will be disposed of to any Person that will purchase them, and the Subscribers will lose their Subscription Money.

I purpose, as long as I live, to abridge the Laws of every succeeding Session, as a Continuation, which shall be sold at the lowest Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clause that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

10 *John Mercer.*

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George *County, on the Premisses,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-house 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with a Brick Chimneys, plaister'd and white-wash'd, also another Dwelling-house 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaister'd and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-house with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, a large well-fix'd Store, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negroe Quarters, likewise Orchards, and good Water.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premisses.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, in *Prince George* County, in *December* last, a Servant Man, named *Ralph Edward Rider*, a Gardner by Trade, and lately belonged to Col. *Nathaniel Harrison*, of *Brandon*; he is a well-set, smooth-faced Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high; has an insinuating, fawning Way of expressing himself, and is much addicted to Lying; an *Englishman* born, and pretends to be a Roman Catholick; had on when he went away, a brownish coloured Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, and a brown bob Wig, but sometimes went without a Wig, having short fair Hair: had with him both white and check'd Shirts; and is suppos'd to be gone to the *Northward*, having been seen in *New-Kent* County some Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, shall have Five Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

t. f. *John Hood.*

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this Paper. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.